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The main facts of the occurrence and character of the ore and the associated rocks are as follows:

1. The iron ore occurs in tabular bodies at the contact of the porphyry and the Madison limestone. The ore bodies range in width from 5 to 60 feet, and average about 20 feet.
2. The ore is the result of the replacement of the limestone, as shown by its much more uneven contact surface against the limestone and by the retention here and there in the ore body of the banding of the limestone and of parts of the limestone itself.
3. Where the contact is inclined the hematite is more commonly found where the limestone is the footwall.
4. The ore is a compact gray or reddish-gray hematite. It contains in places enough magnetite to make it react to the magnet. It is not to any large degree limonitic at the surface. At the one point where any considerable depth has been reached (125 feet, on the Snowbird claim) the ore contains a little pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The limestone at the contact with the porphyry is usually altered to a yellowish, finely crystalline marble. No contact silicates were seen except a small amount of wollastonite in the rock taken from the tunnel on the Snowbird claim [pp. 90 and 91].

E. S. B.

Gypsum in 1919. By R. W. STONE. Mineral Resources of the United States, 1919. Part II, pp. 99-113.

The gypsum industry in 1919 showed a slight recovery from the low level of production touched in 1918. The report gives the usual statistical data, the only unusual feature being a discussion by Dr. William Crocker, professor of plant physiology at the University of Chicago, of "Agricultural Gypsum and Its Uses."

Eighty years ago land plaster was one of the most used of fertilizers, and there are indications that it will again come into general use.

There are four main uses of this substance in agriculture: As a source of sulphur for alfalfa, red clover, or other crops of high sulphur requirement, and for combination with ground-rock phosphate as a substitute for acid phosphate; as a preserver of manure; as a soil stimulant; and as an amendment for black alkali [p. 109].

E. S. B.